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FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY. FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 4, 1885.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

FOREIGN.-Over 1,000 deaths from cholera in Spain. - Details of the wreck of the Hanover-Smallpox decreasing in Montreal. Mr. Gladstone on Parnell. = The Carolines dispute. General Caceres's ultimatum. Execution of Prestan, the destroyer of Colon. Congratulations for Minister Phelps.

DOME-TIC.-Chinese miners in Wyoming killed and driven into the hills by the whites. = Delegates elected to the Democratic State Convention. = Maud & failed to break her record, ==== Mr Dana to prepare a resolution for the Democratic State Convention attacking Civil Service Reform. Bicycle races at Charter Oak Park. - Reward of \$1,000 offered for the Chicago and Alton

CITY AND SUBURBAN. - Ex-Senator Gwin, of Califorma, died at the New-York Hotel. === Elopement of Dr. Carpenter, of Brooklyn. = Burial of "Tom" Davies. — Am Ende, the Hoboken druggist, to be arrested. — A Rear-Admiral's son arrested for burglary. - Winners at Sheepshead Bay-Avalon, Elmendorf, Dutch Roller, Hidalgo, Millie and Repeater. - Gold value of the legaltender siever dollar (41212 grains) 81,01 cents. stocks till late in the day seemed strong, with small fluctuations, and afterward declined sharply and closed weak.

THE WEATHER .- TRIBUNE local observations indicate slightly warmer, partly cloudy weather and light rain. Temperature vesterday: Highest, 760; lowest, 54°; average, 6458°,

The acting Postmaster-General, it will be supply their places with inoffensive, non-partisan Democratic postmasters.

A glimpse at the views of Republicans in Oneida County, all tending to harmony and unity, is afforded by the letter of a correspondent from Utica printed in this issue of THE TRIBUNE. There is no crystallization yet on any particular candidate for Governor, but the impression seems to be general that Republicans of every shade of opinion will rally round any first-class man, and elect him.

In his talk to the farmers at Ballston Spa yesterday, Senator Warner Miller had many complimentary things to say of the dignity and importance of agriculture. But he made one slight mistake. Science has not yet found out a way of making butter. Oleomargarine may be a fair imitation, but it is not genuine butter, and, of course, never can be. Mr. Miller said also a well-deserved word for the agricultural press.

Clearly Mr. C. B. Faulkner, one of the new appointees under Pension Commissioner Black, is ineligible for office under the Civil Service rules-at least, that will doubtless be the general impression after reading Mr. Faulkner's letter which is printed this morning. Yet ignorant as the man is Senator Voorhees finds no difficulty in securing him a responsible position as head of one of the divisions in the Pension Bureau where examinations under the Civil Service act are not required. But how about the spirit of the law which this Reform Administration professes to be so auxious to carry out ?

Mayor Low has given some sound advice to the companies that propose to increase the rapid transit facilities of Brooklyn, but have not yet been able to reach an adjustment of their relative interests. He tells them plainly that a failure on their part to agree will not only delay rapid transit, but will result in litigation which would be protracted, expensive and unsatisfactory. It is slow work now getting from the Bridge to many of the most frequented and important points in Brooklyn, and a complete system of rapid transit, which shall duly provide for all the interests concerned, both public and private, cannot come too soon.

Advices from Panama show the disadvantage of having an Administration at Washington that is indifferent to the convenience and business interests of the public. The mails from San Francisco and New-York are greatly delayed, although the American steamships are arriving promptly on each side of the 1sthmas. The Government, having withheld from the Pacific Mail Company the money which Congress plainly intended for it, is forced to send the mails by a roundabout way under the British flag. This phase of Administrative re-

throughout the State, but throughout the Illinois and Canada. A telegram from Quebec states that at Stoneham the frost had been severe enough to destroy the buckwheat crop. The inference to be drawn would seem to be that the weather of one year is not to be predicated on the weather of another. Still, it is to be said that the first week in September is generally pretty warm.

Mr. Gladstone thinks that for a man who ordinarily measures his words, Mr. Parnell made a fool of himself when he proclaimed that Scotland lost its nationality after the Union. Mr. Parnell, on his side, considers the London editors fat-witted when they forecast a union of Liberals and Tories in opposition to the Irish party. Mr. Gladstone's distinction between the loss and the blending of nationalities is not one over which Mr. Parnell will care to split hairs. The Irish leader's idea of nationality implies nothing less than separation from England in the last resort, although legislative independence marks an intermediate stage. A political union between Liberals and Tories in his estimation would bear no resemblance to the incorporation of Scotland in England, but would be an unnatural and artificial alliance, such as he regards the bond between England and Ireland.

PLEDGE-BREAKING AND THE OBJECT. What is the President doing, by means of the appointments in Virginia? There is not a sensible friend of his who will deny that he is trying to help his party; trying to put the most effective political workers where they will be more effective; trying to place the entire machinery of the public service in Virginia into the hands of the men who will use it most zealously for the Democratic party. Most of his friends approve this course, and rejoicingly boast that the President is using his power in Virginia as he ought to use it everywhere. Those who do not approve that change, nevertheless admit the fact, but excuse it on the ground that "Mahone has previously used the service in the same way." That is not the fact, but just now the question is not what Mahone did do, but what Cleveland is doing. Beyond dispute he is using the public service to help his party in Virginia. But that is exactly what he solemnly promised the people he would not do. By means of this very pledge, which he is now so openly violating, Mr. Cleveland gained his place and the power he now abuses.

Still, breaking a pledge is not in all cases an unpardonable sin. The man who breaks a trifling promise to save a life can plead the emergency and his high motive. But for what purpose is Mr. Cleveland breaking his pledge ? Is it for some noble, lofty and patriotic end? No; he is breaking his pledge in order to help his followers to commit a robbery. Worse; he is breaking his pledge in order to make successful an attempt of organized murderers to overthrow the Constitution and the laws which he has sworn to support and enforce.

Is this language stronger than the fact warrants? By continuing to assassinate Republican leaders, the Bourbon Democrats finally so crippled that party in Southern States that they were able to overthrow it. Then they seized State and local governments as tools with which to rob voters of their rights. The Constitution of the United States, which guarantees suffrage to colored citizens, is openly defied, and has been for years. The laws passed to protect these citizens in their rights are deliberately and systematically resisted, violated, and defeated, and have been for years. Mr. Mahone and other former Democrats in Virginia declared that this robbery must cease, and that the people should have a free ballot and an honest count. Lest this revolt against the robbery should spread, President Cleveland is straining every nerve to crush it. One million colored men were robbed of their rights in order to elect him. Now he is using the power, thus obtained by the robbery of voters. observed, continues to turn out offensive parti- in order to make sure that this foulest and san fourth-class Republican postmasters and to | most dangerous of all the crimes possible under free government shall continue and prevail. & These are the naked facts, Messrs. Reformers of the North. Appland Mr. Cleveland for his

course, if you can.

REVISION OF COLLEGE COURSES. President Robinson has done much to promote the prosperity of Brown University. Under his administration the number of students has steadily increased, several buildings have been erected, many new professorships have been founded and the reputation of the college has been extended. His success has been so conspicuous, and he has proved in many respects so worthy a successor of that great educator Dr. Wayland, that his recommendations respecting elective studies are entitled to respectful consideration. On this question he occupies middle ground, favoring the introduction of the optional system under carefully guarded limitations without undervaluing the advantages of classical studies. His annual report to the corporation, published this week, convinces us that he is striving to make radical changes in the curriculum in a conservative spirit. While he has reverted to some of Dr. Wayland's practical ideas respecting a free choice of studies on the part of the students, he recognizes some of the serious disadvantages of the undiscriminating and capricions selection permitted under the Harvard system. At the same time, he evidently shares President McCosh's reluctance to disparage or to neglect classical learning. While he has introduced optional studies on a large scale, greatly extending the courses in French and German, and adding this year both Spanish and Italian, he promises increased attention to Latin and Greek so that every student who desires the opportunity may make further advances in classical literature than have hitherto been possible.

The rearrangement of the college course which President Robinson has effected leaves the required studies for the degrees of both Bachelor of Arts and Bachelor of Philosophy the same, but affords a wider range of choice under the second head, forming four distinct groups to meet the tastes and anticipated callings of the students. He believes that this system will be attended with beneficial results of a practical nature. It may be that he can suc ceed in obviating the evils of a frivolous choice of elective studies based upon the student's caprices and indolence. If he can provide courses which will be of direct practical advantage to young men who have decided upon their profession or calling, and at the same time can secure thorough in place of superficial work from them, he will solve one of the most difficult problems in higher education. We are glad to notice, however, that he makes no attempt to place these special courses designed to fit men for industrial pursuits on the same level with the education "that acquaints with "the past and familiarizes with the great prin-

in his second and German in his fourth year. country. Dispatches tell of frost in Michigan, Now, if he chooses, he can devote three years to either language, dropping higher mathematics after freshman year, or other studies. He can obtain in this way a thorough acquaintance with modern languages in place of the smattering which was all that limited time illowed. The advanced classes in every department are recruited largely from those who have taste and aptitude for the studies. Those who prefer to go on with the mathematical course will not be retarded by dullards, and will make better progress than would be possible if the study were not optional. Those who cling to Latin or Greek in junior and senior years will be impelled by a genuine feeling of respect for classical literature and will be aided by thorough preparation and natural aptitude for the study of ancient languages. One of the tendencies of this scheme will be to induce students to anticipate early in the course the practical requirements of their vocation in life, and to prepare themselves for it by carefully selected courses of study and by judicious habits of reading and observation. When this decision is wisely made, it must obviously aid in imparting the element of thoroughness to college work.

> LIQUOR AND TOBACCO CONSUMPTION. Some of the advocates of temperance hail the latest report of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue as evidence that reform in the habits of the people is making progress. It appears from the report that the Government received \$9,512,545 less from the tax on spirits distilled, during the last fiscal year, than during the previous year, and this decrease implies a reduction of 10,800,000 gallons, or about 14 per cent, in the quantity taken from Government warehouses for consumption. If it were right to infer that the quantity consumed had been in the same measure diminished, the indication would be rather more hopeful than it now is. For it is probable that a large part of the decrease in withdrawal for consumption during the past year has been due to the fact that the market had previously been much oversupplied with tax-paid whiskey, and that more than twice as much whiskey was sent abroad as in the previous year, either to evade duties or with honest expectations of finding customers abroad.

Nevertheless, the decrease in consumption is important to be noticed in connection with the fact that the consumption of fermented liquor has at the same time increased. The Government receipts from the tax on fermented liquors were about 9 per cent more than in the previous year, which indicates a consumption exceeding 19.170,000 barrels. Reckoning the population according to the latest methods for January 1. about the middle of each of the two fiscal years, it appears that the consumption of whiskey in the fiscal year 1884 was about 1.39 gallons for every inhabitant, while the quantity taken from warehouse for consumption in 1885 was only 1.17 gallons for each inhabitant. This indicates a decrease of nearly a quarter of a gallon yearly in the quantity of whiskey taken for consumption. But the quantity of beer consumed during the fiscal year 1884 was 9.81 gallons for every inhabitant, and in the fiscal year which has just closed it was 10.3 gallons for every inhabitant, which shows an increase of half a gallon of beer, by way of partly compensating for a decrease of less than a quarter of a gallon of whiskey.

Other curious evidence of the influence of commercial and industral depression upon the habits of the people appears in revenue from taxes on tobacco. The revenue from cigars decreased about 2 per cent. That is to say, instead of smoking about 3,455,619,000 cigars in a year the people appear to have smoked about 3,358,447,000 during the last year. In 1884 the consumption was about 61 cigars for each person, and in 1885 about 58 cigars. But eigarettes being cheaper, the consumption of these increased about 17 per cent, or 150,000,000 in number, so that, instead of smoking about 16 cigarettes in 1884 for every inhabitant, it appears that the people smoked about 18 for every person in 1885. There was also an increase of about 5,000,000 pounds in the quantity of chewing and smoking tobacco consumed. Thus it appears that the people who s noked fewer cigars, on account of the hard times, satisfied themselves to a considerable extent at least with the unwholesome eigarette or with the democratic pipe.

THE DEBT AND THE CIRCULATION.

The debt statement for September 1 shows but little change of importance, excepting in the amounts and kind of money in the Treas ury. The only change in the debt proper of consequence is the increase in interest accrued. As respects the cash, at present the most interesting feature of the statement, it appears that the Treasury has gained during the month nearly \$900,000 in gold, though nearly \$600,000 in certificates have been put out, so that the net gain in gold has been \$293,332 69. The Treasury has been fortunate in placing an unusual proportion of the new silver dollars coined, so that the amount of silver in the Treasury has increased only about \$175,000, while the amount of silver certificates outstanding has decreased \$2,792,810. Thus the amount of silver owned has increased during the month \$2,968,435 80. As respects the legal tenders, in which the greatest change has been made, it appears that the Treasury holds in excess of outstanding certificates \$7,794,659 26 more than it did on the 1st of August. Of fractional currency, which the Treasury and the banks have made extraordipary efforts to thrust into circulation, it appears that the amount in the Treasury has diminished only \$630,733.

These statements show that the condition of the Treasury has improved during the past month, and they also show something more. They prove that there was not the slightest necessity for getting into a panic about the loss of gold, and appealing to the banks with a threat that payments of silver would soon be necessary unless they came to the rescue. The Treasury clearly misapprehended its own powers, or for political reasons found it convenient to represent them as being far less than they were. The amount of gold in the Treasury, exclusive of the amount borowed from the banks, is a little larger than it was two months ago. The Treasury has succeeded, as it was long ago predicted that it would succeed, in entting down the receipt of silver certificates at the Custon. House, and thus increasing the receipts of gold, and in this judicious measure it has not been aided but only very much hindered by the panic-stricken appeal to the banks and the announcement which went out to the country that payments in silver could only be averted by extraordinary measures. During the past two months the Secretary has succeeded in calling in \$5,451,650 of the silver form does not commend itself to the intelligence of a practical business community.

This week last year, as many of our readers doubtless recollect, the heat was well nigh intellerable. The September "heated spell" was perhaps the most severe of the season. In marked contrast is the weather of the present week, not only in and about this city and the past and familiarizes with the great princer of a practical business community.

The past and familiarizes with the great princer of the meaning and has also increased the amount of silver dollars in actual circulation by \$2,905,897 out of about \$4,347,000 of the mount of silver dollars in actual circulation by \$2,905,897 out of about \$4,347,000 of the mount of silver dollars in actual circulation by \$2,905,897 out of about \$4,347,000 of the mount of silver dollars in actual circulation by \$2,905,897 out of about \$4,347,000 of the mount of silver dollars in actual circulation by \$2,905,897 out of about \$4,347,000 of the mount of silver dollars in actual circulation by \$2,905,897 out of about \$4,347,000 of the mount of silver dollars in actual circulation by \$2,905,897 out of about \$4,347,000 of the mount of silver dollars in actual circulation by \$2,905,897 out of about \$4,347,000 of the mount of silver dollars in actual circulation by \$2,905,897 out of about \$4,347,000 of the mount of silver dollars in actual circulation by \$2,905,897 out of about \$4,347,000 of the mount of silver dollars in actual circulation by \$2,905,897 out of about \$4,347,000 of the mount of silver dollars in actual circulation by \$2,905,897 out of about \$4,347,000 of the mount of silver dollars in actual circulation by \$2,905,897 out of about \$4,347,000 of the mount of silver dollars in actual circulation by \$2,905,897 out of about \$4,347,000 of the mount of silver dollars in actual circulation by \$2,905,897 out of about \$4,347,000 of the mount of silver dollars in actual circulation by \$2,905,897 out of about \$4,347,000 of the mount of silver dollars in actual circulation by \$2,905,897 out certificates outstanding, and has also increased

that it is safe to say the Treasury will not long adhere to it.

It is telegraphed from Washington that Treasurer Jordan says the Treasury has paid out in August \$1,677,444 in standard silver dollars, and \$1,495,902 in fractional silver coin. Either he is mistaken or his reports are in error, for the coinage officially reported was \$2,447,000 of standard silver, and the Treasurer's reports show only \$354,267 more of such coin in the Treasury, August 31, than July 31. On the other hand, if he has really paid out \$1,495,902 in fractional silver, about \$865,169 of that amount must have been paid back within the same month, because the official reports show a decrease of only \$630,732 86 in the amount on hand. It may also be observed that the decrease in the amount of silver certificates outstanding has been much less than the amount received through the Custom Houses, so that it is evident that a considerable number of them has been issued. The question then arises whether the issue has been strictly in accordance with the requirements of the law, namely, upon the actual deposit of standard silver dollars and no other kind of money. If not, the Secretary has not done as well as he could with the powers which he already possesses under the

A CANADIAN EPISODE

In his Book of Snobs Thackeray relates a distressing tale of a person who perished miserablyan inhuman sacrifice on the high altar of court etiquette. There was time and opportunity to rescue the victim from his impending doom; but unfortunately for him, those who stood by and might easily have stretched forth a saving hand to him in his extremity were debarred from so doing by the rigorous etiquette that prevailed. wouldn't have been the thing for any of them to come between a fellow creature and destruction. And before the official who was charged by the court with that particular duty could be summoned, the poor fellow nad yielded up the ghost. An incident which recently occurred in Canada

recalls this stern vindication of the rights of etiquette. One Mr. McCormick, of Pelee Island, was arrested, fined and imprisoned-for what high crime or misdemeanor? A letter which Mr. McCormick publishes in The Toronto Mail explains, Pelce Island is fifteen miles distant, at its nearest point, from the residence of any registered medical man on the mainland. Mr. McCormick himself is a regular graduate of an American school, although not a registered Canadian practitioner. Hav ing other business, he has sought no practice; neither advertised nor put out a sign. But when the people of the island have been ill they have sent for him and he has rendered them such aid as has been in his power, charging them accordingly. No registered medical man has ever lived on the island, Mr. McCormick has lived there some twenty years engaged in the development of lands. Yet because he did not compel his neighbors and the other inhabitants of the place-400 all told-to send fifteen miles for a doctor when they were ill-with the chances of their growing worse or even dying before the mainland doctor arrived-he was arrested and fined on his refusal to pay the fine was locked up. He was not a "registered" physician and, therefore, it became him to play the role of the bad Samaritan when he heard of Petec Island people who were in sore need of medical attendance. So, too, it be came the Pelee Island people to die quietly without a physician, or else to send fifteen miles for one, although "for days and weeks in winter the island is inaccessible and in summer it is often not to be reached."

It is to be said that Canadian law is on the side of the person who made and pressed the charge. A biographical sketch of the complainant would be interesting-what a great, generous soul he must Shylock would certainly have taken to him, and if Thackeray could have had a prevision of hun the Book of Snobs might have contained auother chapter.

The Iron and Steel, Association issues another hopeful announcement, which all will hope may prove more nearly correct than the last somewhat confident assurance that improvement had begun But unfortunately the improved condition of railway affairs is given as the chief cause of the better prospect in iren and steel manufacture. The railway situation is not as hopeful as it was. On the contrary, rates from Chicago are lower than ever, tive, and the building of new lines at the West now threatens an extension of the warfare into a region where rates have been better maintained and railroads have been more prosperous than anywhere else. The reason given for confidence in the future of the iron manufacture is, therefore, an unfortunate one. But all will hope, nevertheless, that the confidence expressed may not again prove mistaken.

In his speech to the St. Lawrence County farmers. the Hon. Roswell P. Flower said that when he was a boy he used to read by the light of a candle. If he couldn't read when a boy by the light of a candle any better than he reads now by the light of experience, we don't see how he ever learned his letters.

It is no wonder that the betting has vecred around on the races for the America's Cup, and that takers are not easily found even with odds of two to one on the Puritan. The Yankee sloop is the only yacht we know of that has made eight miles in thirtyseven minutes. There is reason to believe that when Mr. Beaver-Webb sent the first notification of his intention to challenge for the cup, in the early part of last December, he had no idea that American spirit and energy would build a comple of hoats to race his cutter Yachtsmen are justified in the shrewd suspicion they entertain that he expected to meet no more formidable foe than the Gracie, the Fanny or the Mischief. Indeed, there are those who say that Mr. Beavor-Webb was apprised by the "cutter-crazy" element of the Newfork Yacht Club that this was a favorable time for him to wrest the old trophy away, and that he only sent his challenge after a careful review of the sit nation here had been made for him by his agents. However that may be, eight miles in thirty-seven minutes is a speed not calculated to enliven his reflections.

Secretary Bayard has been credited in some quarters with a scheme for appointing four inspectors of consulates with salaries and trave'ling expenses amounting to \$14,000 for each one. Having broken up a service which had been largely recruited from the commercial classes, and which was manned by experienced officials, the department now finds it necessary to keep strict watch of the politicians and place-hunters whom it has sent abroad. It would probably be the duty of the inspectors to provide he new officials with bell-punches for registering

Chairman Harrison, of the Connecticut Republican State Committee, addresses the leading Independents in New-Haven to ask whether the object or which they acted with the Democrats in the last National campaign has been secured, judging from the Federal appointments made in their State of late. "Is it honest Civil Service reform," he inquires, " to remove Mr. Sperry from the post office at New-Haven, Mr. Beers from the collectorship of this port, Colonel Selden from the Internal Revenue Department, General Dickinson from the post office at Hartford, General Merritt from the Consular fice at London and Governor Packard from Liverpool I' If not, Mr. Harrison wants to know whether they are not ready to return to the Republican party again this fall, to vote with it in Connecticut hemselves, and to advise their New-York friends loyally to support the Republican candidate for Governor there. Possibly these questions have

taminated by sewage and by the washing of the clothes of cholera patients. This is cumulative evidence of great weight to the effect that the epidemic is principally propagated through foul water, and that a pure water supply goes far toward insuring immunity from its attacks.

PERSONAL.

Said Pacha, the Grand Vizier of Tarkey, is a man of exaited private character. He was a devoted husband, was prostrated with grief at the death of his wife, and is now giving the best of his info to his young children.

At Northfield Mr. Moody has been buying hig wagons to be used on Sundays for carrying to and from church people who live at a distance and could not otherwise attend.

Mrs. Gladstone is described as altogether lacking dignity and taste and inadequate even to the task of addressing simple sentences to Sunday-school children, but as a fond mother and devoted wife she is above criticism.

Referring to Mr. G. W. Childs's mention of the impor tunities to which General Grant was subjected by men-dicants, a correspondent of The Philadelphia Press re lates that when the General visited that city, Childs took it upon himself to protect him from such aunoyances and often did so most effectively—in worthy cases—by liberal drafts upon his own bank account.

The remains of the late John Randolph Clay are expected to reach Philadelphia to-morrow or Sunday, and will be placed in South Laurel Hill Cemetery. Despite his radical democracy, Rochefort-in full, le

Comte Henri de Rochefort-Luçay—is not able altogether to subdue his instinctive aristocracy. He failed in practical politics because of his dislike of mobs. He flatters the common people in L'Intransigeant, but when it comes to mingling with them personally, never!

The report that the Rev. Dr. Rufus Ellis had resigned the pastorate of the First (Unitarian) Church, Boston, appears to have been unfounded. Thomas Emsley, who died recently in Yorkshire, Eng-

land, left one bequest of \$30,000, one of \$15,000, one of \$10,000, five of \$5,000 each, nine of \$2,500 each, and five of \$1,125 each to various religious, educational and charitable institutions, with no regard whatever to sect or party.

Ex-Secretary Chandler's present illness is not at all serious, although he is compelled for the time to refrain

Dr. Wordsworth, the new Bishop of Salisbury, England, once had a piece bitten from the caif of his leg by a savage dog, and would have bied to death had not the lady with whom he was walking improvised a tourni-quet from a couple of handkerchiefs.

General Sherman will return to Chicago next week to deliver the culogy on General Grunt before the Army of the Tennessee.

Boston possesses not only one of the swiftest of speakers-the Rev. Dr. Brooks, who utters 213 words per minute-but also one of the slowest-the Rev. Dr. Bartol, whose average is sixty words per minute.

Ex-Vice President Wheeler has returned from Rich-field Springs to his home at Malone. He had been at the springs more than six weeks and had gained much in health. The close of the first ten years of the College of Lan-

the presentation of a fine bronze bust of Molicre to Dr. Sauveur, the president. It was the gift of the students and faculty. guages, Burlington, Vt., was marked last Wednesday by Mr. E. P. Whipple, now sixty seven years old, is active

and full of work as ever. He has been spending the sum-mer at Gloucester, his native place. Mr. G. W. Childs will leave Elberon in about three

weeks for Wootton, where he will remain until Christmas. Archdeacon Farrar will be his guest there during his visit to Philadelphia. WASHINGTON, Sept. 3 .- Secretary Whitney is expected

at the Treasury Department to-morrow or Saturday. . . . Secretary Whitney is expected at the Navy De partment pext week THE TALK OF THE DAY. Buffaloes are now bred at Goodnight, Kan., and buffalo

calves readily sell at \$60 a head. Passengers on the Ulster County Express Saturday night had an exhibition of ungentlemany conduct, and saw the same neatly rebuked. A laiy was occupying seat behind a man who persisted in keeping the window opposite to him open, notwithstanding the fact that the seat behind a man who persisted in keeping the window opposite to him open, notwithstanding the fact that the lady had requested him to close it. It was rainfug, and the storm, which did not annoy him, came upon her. The seene was taken in by the gentleman in the next forward seat, and he immediately raised his window, which caused the rain to beat upon the man who had refused the request of the lady. He complained, and learning forward asked to have the window closed, when he got a rebuck he will doubtless long remember. "I heard the indy," said the gentleman, "ask you to close your window because the rain was beating in upon her and you refused. Just so long as you keep yours up I shall unine." The man was so obstinate that he would not yield, and took the rain to his journey's end, while the passengers who had witnessed the occurrence enjoyed his discontent.—[Middletown (N. Y.) Press.

The O'Donovan Rossa Mining Company's property in

The O'Donovan Rossa Mining Company's property in Leadville, Cel., has just been sold to satisfy a judgment of less than \$100.

> THE REASON. She put away her bathing suit.
>
> 'Twas trimmed and edged with braid,
> She tried with it to capture Hal,
> But he seemed much afraid

To bounce about and thump about With each incoming wave, Though she looked like a water nymph Fresh from some ocean cave.

She did not know he wore a wis Of hyacinthine curls, And did not dare to duck his head ad did not dare to the Before the giggling girls.

-(Boston Budget.

We are now told that the Spitz dog Is " a domesticated ubarette variety of the prairie wolf." dislike of the Spitz dog seems to be founded on reason.

Poetical Aspirant to poet.—Do your rhymes flow as smoothly as they read?

Poet.—Alas! no. I sometimes spend hours over a line.
P. A.—There are various styles of versification. Which do you find the easies!
P. (sadity)—There are none of them easy.
P. A.—Between the anapestic and the namble foot which do you prefer?
P. They are both troublesome enough.
P. A.—Whilen foot troubles you most?
P. (pushing his fingers wearily through his hair.)—The editor's. Excust omnes.—[Boston Courier.

Among its many other virtues St. Paul is ambitious to

considered a summer resort.

be considered a summer resort.

The Tyrolese passion plays of Vorder Thiersee are becoming strong competitors of the traditional Oberanjerson (Bayaria) representations. At all events, the present performances are attracting large audiences, conspicuous in which are elergymen and Englishmen. With their increasing success and extended appreciation, the zeal of the actors is keeping full pace. It is even asserted by critics that the female characters (Mary and Magdalen) are much better sustained than at Oberammergau, and that the male parts (St. Peter, Judas, Caiphas and Herod, even that of Christ himself will bear comparison with those of the best actors in the Bavarian village. These plays, according to an accient custom, are likewise performed once in every decade; but owing to the greater notoriety gained by the Ob-rammergau and Brixlegg plays within the past twenty years, they have in more recent days obtained a reputation for beyond the narrow circle of the adjacent mountain valleys.—[American Register.

A Sheik of the Mount Lobanon Druses can, by reading

A Sheik of the Mount Lebanon Druses can, by reading the Koran, cause an empty jug to amble over to a full jug, whereupon the full jug tilts itself up and empties its contents into the empty jug. This is a very handy arrangement; but suppose you have no full jug, or suppose you have no jug at all, what good will the trick do you f If this Sheik wants to sell county rights in this country he will have to invent some plan to fill an empty jug without the presence of a full jug.

A LOVER'S COMPLIMENT.

The girl with the freekled face is now fashionable.

He fondly gazed in her freekled face, Then an arm he placed about Hor waist, and gave her a fond embrace, And called her his pretty trout.

Into her face a red flush came,
And her eyes with toars grew dim,
As she said, "why call me such a nan
And she turned her back on him.

"Oh, to praise his girl is a lover's right,"
He sain, "and a lover's duty,
And I called you a pretty trout to-night
Because you're a speckled beauty."
—[Boston Cour-A female book agent has gone down into some of the deepest coal mines of Pennsylvania and has taken a large number of orders from the men while they were at

work. It is pretty hard to escape a book agent, especially whon he is a woman. Some humorist has calculated that the total sum which

Some humorist has calculated that the total sum which the late French Assembly cost the country during its four years of existence being 7,403,260 frames, every interruption might be set down as costing 500 frames to the Nation, while every speech was worth 5,000 frames. We fear that if most of the speeches pronounced at the Chamber of Deputies since 1881 were estimated according to their literary, political or oratorical value they would be worth telther 5,000 frames nor 5,000 centimes, for every one knows that whereas an Assembly may contain a Clemenceau and a Ferry, a Gladstone and a Randonja Churchill, the bulk of its members are but feeble as regards public speaking, whatever other qualities they may possess.—[American Register, Paris. These hard times seem to have a depressing effect on the burglar industry. Two industrious burglars recently

broke into eight houses in Newcastle, Penn., and failed to get enough money out of them all to pay their way to

hing which the captain had composed to the all Yum-Yum" in "The Mikado":

Me're goin' to the Bridewell for Jeaus, Jesus, Yes, twenty-three days for Jeaus! We are infocent men, We won't pay the "ten," We'll stay and make chairs till He frees us. There is to this, as to most of the "Army" bymas, half-rollicking swing which the outcasts of Poker's admired in the camp-meeting songs rendered by Plathe Babe and the accordion.—[Buffalo Express.

A lady who is ambitious of sectal distinction, but w spelling is rather archalo, recently sent notice press that she was stopping at "Oatlon grove." would like to have her go up to Lake Memphres

and then tell us where she is stopping. The New-York Eccuing Post solemnly announces the Democratic party "ought to be threshed." In Othila year. It is one of the Eccuing Post's habits to apprise its readers /very now and then with these speciapplications of seneral facts. Of course the Democrat party ought to be thrashed in Ohlo this year, and every other State in every other year.—[8t. Louis Glob Democrat.]

GUBERNATORIAL TIMBER.

WILLIAM H. SEWARD AND L. P. MORTON.

To the Editor of The Tribune. SIR: Your correspondent writing in favor General Merritt for the Republican nominee for the Governorship having been given a hearing, I would like one too. I have nothing to say against General Morrits.

He is a good man. So are plenty of others.

William H. Soward, of Aubarn, is one of them. He was a soldier, and his record though not brilliant was good. He did his duty. When the War was over he settled down on the old homestead, became a thoroughly good citizen, always voted the Republican tiexet and by good citizen, always voted the Republican tests and never did anything to encourage factions within the Republican ranks. He is a highly successful and thor-oughly upright business man. Not a word was ever breathed against him in Auburn or throughout the state. As soldier, citizen, business man or Republican he is spotless. He is the son of one of the most dis-tinguished statesmen New-York ever gave to the Union; bears his father's name; lives in his father's house; and is held in the highest honor among his father's neighbora. Isn't the name of William H. Seward a pretty good one to put at the head of the Now-York State ticket!

good one to put at the head of the Now-York State ticket!

Now another word. I see a good deal of talk in favor of L. P. Morton for the Governorship. I have nothing whatever to say against him. But a large number of Republican papers in the State have had. That influential organ of the Republican party at the State Capital, The Albuny Evening Journal, for weeks last winter daily stigmatized Mr. Morton as the "Brag and Böodie candidate," and a great number of other important Republican p pers denounced Mr. Morton's canvass for the Senatorship as purely a canvass of "boodie." Now, suppose Mr. Morton nominated for the Gevernorship this fall and these extracts, not yet a year old, carefully and fully reproduced in the Deinocratic press. What are our Republican papers going to do about it! Yours.

Newburg, N. Y., Sept. 3, 1883.

E. E. E.

JUDGE NOAH DAVIS. To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sin: I notice in your columns this morning that the sentiment in favor of the nomination of Chief-Justice Noah Davis for Governor seems to be growing. Permit me to say that in my ja g-ment this is a most desirable consummation. I have lately taken occasion to ascertain the sentiment of a number of people from different parts of the State as I have casually met them as to his candidacy, and the result was, without exception, favorable. The canvass at best will be a close one, and it is incumbent upon the party to nominate a man of exalted personal character, ability and reputation. Without disparagement to any of the eminent gentlemen who have been named, it may be said that there is no one who would be in an sminent a degree the candidate of the entire State as would Judge Davis. A large portion of his life was spent n the western part of New-York, where his career earned him an enviable and honorable reputation. In New-York City, where his later years have been spent, no man stands higher in the estimation of the public. The Republican party is fortunate at this juncture in having so many able and destrable candidates to choose from, and it will be particularly fortunate if out of that number it selects as its standard bearer a man who possesses in so marked a degoe and Judge Davis does the qualities which the people will certainly demand of their next Governor.

Cov. 1ork, Aug. 31, 1885.**

MR. MACKAY AND THE HERALD. To the Editor of The Tribune.

SIR : Hasn't somebody been " playing " your reporter for a flat in the account of the sale of The New-York Herald to Mackay 1 I don't believe Mr. Mackay is buying papers just now, either for Mr. Young or aux-body eise; and at any rate your reporter's account of his spare millions sounds ludicrous to any one who ever knew the Comstock lode and the people it created, In the days of his greatest wealth Mr. Mackay was never worth more than about eighteen millions of dollars. Since then he has had a good many unprofitable investments in mines of one sort and another; has planted eight millions in cable and telegraph lines and another eight millions in cable and telegraph lines and another million in a Toxas road to Mexico, which stopped without reaching the Mexican line and has never had carrings sufficient to buy axie grease for its rolling stock. Mr. Mackay is still undoubtedly a rich man, but he has just had to take one-half of his late partner, Scuator Fair's, interest in the Nevada Bank, and Senator Fair himself has been talking very treely about the fact that cash didn't seem to be too abundant for little transactions of that kind, and that he was forced to take more paper than he wanted. Altogether, you may rest assured that Mr. Mackay is not as handsome as he was a year or two ago, but that he knows a great deal more, ife isn't making new fancy investments. California. New-York, Sopt. 3, 1885.

ANOTHER THEORY ABOUT THE DAVIES MURDER, lothe Editor of The Tribune.

SIR: Isn't there another theory about this Texas murder besides those stated in your interesting article this morning ! Isn't it possible that the Texan and the murdored man had precisely the same purpose in view! Davies wanted to rob him. The Texan knew the game and wanted to rob Davies. Isn't it likely he the game and wanted to rob Davies. Isn't it likely he thought he could prevent the exchange of the bags and holdly carry off the money I It so, might there not have been a scuffic about it, in which Davies, got killed! and wouldn't it be about a proper ending for the matter if the Texan and Davies's brother could now both be sent to Sing Sing for life I Yours.

Nex-York, Sept. 3, 1885.

IN FAVOR OF JAMES D. WARREN.

Ex-Collector Charles A. Gould, of Buffalo, with his arm in a sling, the result of a dislocated shoulder, was at the St. James iford Wednesday. When asked by a TRIBUNE reporter about State politics and es pecially about the Governorship, he replied:
"The man for the Republicans to nominate is James

D. Warren. Buffalo and Western New-York will favor his nomination to the last delegate. But he it as well known over the State as any man in it. His position at the head of the State Committee has brought him in active contact and close acquaintance with ad him in active contact and close acquaintaince with an the elements in the party in every county in the State. He understands all the ins and outs of our party affairs and could do more than any man that can be named to give a united front to the organization. It was largely due to his efforts that Mr. Evarts was elected Senator and an old chasm in the party closed up forever I hope. His nomination world be another evidence that it is filled up and gone."

His nomination world be another evidence that it is filled up and gone."
"Would Mr. Warren accept a nomination !"
"He has never refused to serve his party, no matter what the trying position he has been called to. He was against Blaine at Chicago, yet when Blaine's friends made him chairman of our State Committee he took up the burden and did his best for success. He cares more about his business affairs than about office, and is devoting so much attention to his new Commercial Advertiser office that polities are ignored. Ho would not refuse the nomination, however. As to his integrity, ability, level-heatedness, there is no question. Even the Magwamps would vote for him, because they see the hollowness of Cleychand's pretence of reform."
"How is Cleychand regarded in Buffaio?"
"If he were running for Mayor he couldn't carry a ward in the city. If he were running for sherif he couldn't get enough votes to make him appear respectable on the taily sheet."

GENERAL CARR UNWILLING TO TALK.

General Charles K. Graham was chatting with General J. B. Carr when a TRIBUNE reporter called at the Gilsey House Wednesday to talk political called at the Glisey House Wednesday to task periods with the Secretary of State. General Care was relicent, as usual. "I am not in a position to task, either about myself, about Republican politics, or about the Democrats," he said. "I am on my way from Asbury Park

with my family to Albany."
"I presume you have heard of the latest combination in which you figure ?"

"What is it?"

"Morton and Carr." "I haven't been consuited yet," said the General, with smile, "but, mind you, I'm not to be interviewed."
General Graham expressed the opinion that General Carr could carry the State by a handsome majority, and that bits nomination would be a good thing General Graham thinks Hill the strongest Democrat, and thinks Cooper would prove a weak candidate, easily defeated.

GENERAL CONWAY'S VIEW OF IL. General Thomas W. Conway, of Brooklyn, who has been engaged for some months in a profes-sional way at Binghamton, said to a TRIBUNE reporter

yesterday:
"The Republicaus in that section of New-York are for General Carr fot Governor."

"Whom do the Democrats favor F"

"Who do you think will be nominated!"

"It looks to me like Carr on one side and Hill on the "It looks to me like Carr on one side and Hill on the other. Carr will whip Hill. He can whip Cooper. Ho can whip Flower. The thing for the Republicans to do this fall is to take the buil by the horas, answer the Beecher bugaboo of last year in Carr's nomination and sweep the State. Carr's nomination means 60,000 new votes to the Republican party. All over the State the Irish are like bees around a hive, waiting to swarm. Carr's nomination would be the signal that the quest bee was moving out. If we nominate Carr, the Democrats will certainly nominate Milk."